MORNING EDITION

Japan Times Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

MORNING EDITION

No. 15,717 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1942 第三種郵便物認可　昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

UNITED FRONT FOR CRUSHING CHIANG URGED

Consistent Coordination of Measures Vital, Says Lieutenant-General Kawabe

NANKING EFFORTS CITED

Japanese Forces Will Carry on Fight Against Chungking With Greater Energy

Domei

NANKING, December 28.—Reviewing conditions in China and elsewhere during the one year following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Lieutenant-General Shozo Kawabe, Chief of Staff of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, in a press interview yesterday, emphasized that consistent coordination of political and strategic measures is vitally necessary in the war for the annihilation of the Chungking regime. Lieutenant-General Kawabe further stated that energetic efforts are necessary to attain the object of the current war in cooperation with the National Government at Nanking.

Unity Is Weapon

"Though I am not a politician," the Chief of Staff said, "I believe that to annihilate the Chungking government, consistent coordination of political and strategic measures is essential."

"When the War of Greater East Asia broke out a year ago, the Chungking authorities rejoiced," Lieutenant-General Kawabe said. "However, a series of miserable defeats sustained by the United States and Britain discouraged and disappointed the Chungking authorities because they were under-estimating the real ability of the Japanese Army.

"Repeated crushing blows on the Chungking forces by the Imperial Japanese Army have created an unprecedented critical situation in the enemy camp. Shortage of war supplies on the side of the Chungking army is becoming more and more serious and their resistance is growing weaker.

"The Chungking propaganda organ is making frantic efforts to suppress the anti-war sentiment among Chiang Kai-shek's followers, declaring that China will be saved by the United States and Britain," the Chief of Staff said.

"Judging from the actual situation, however, it is not likely that the propaganda will produce any satisfactory result," Lieutenant-General Kawabe asserted.

Chungking Desperate

"Now let us examine the relations between the Chungking regime and the Communist Party of China," he continued. "The Chungking army's invasion into the northwestern district is, it is needless to say, a desperate move not only to protect its north-western supply route but also to prevent the expansion of the influence of the Communist Party of China.

"Simultaneously with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the National Government at Nanking stated that in order to prosecute the war, a policy would be followed for the furtherance of cooperation between Japan and China.

"Since then, energetic efforts have been made for the development of the New People's Movement, in the expansion of the model peace zones, currency unification, reorganization of the military forces, etc. Since October this year, reorganization of the military forces has been making steady progress and the military strength is being enforced and equipment are becoming up-to-date," Lieutenant-General Kawabe declared.

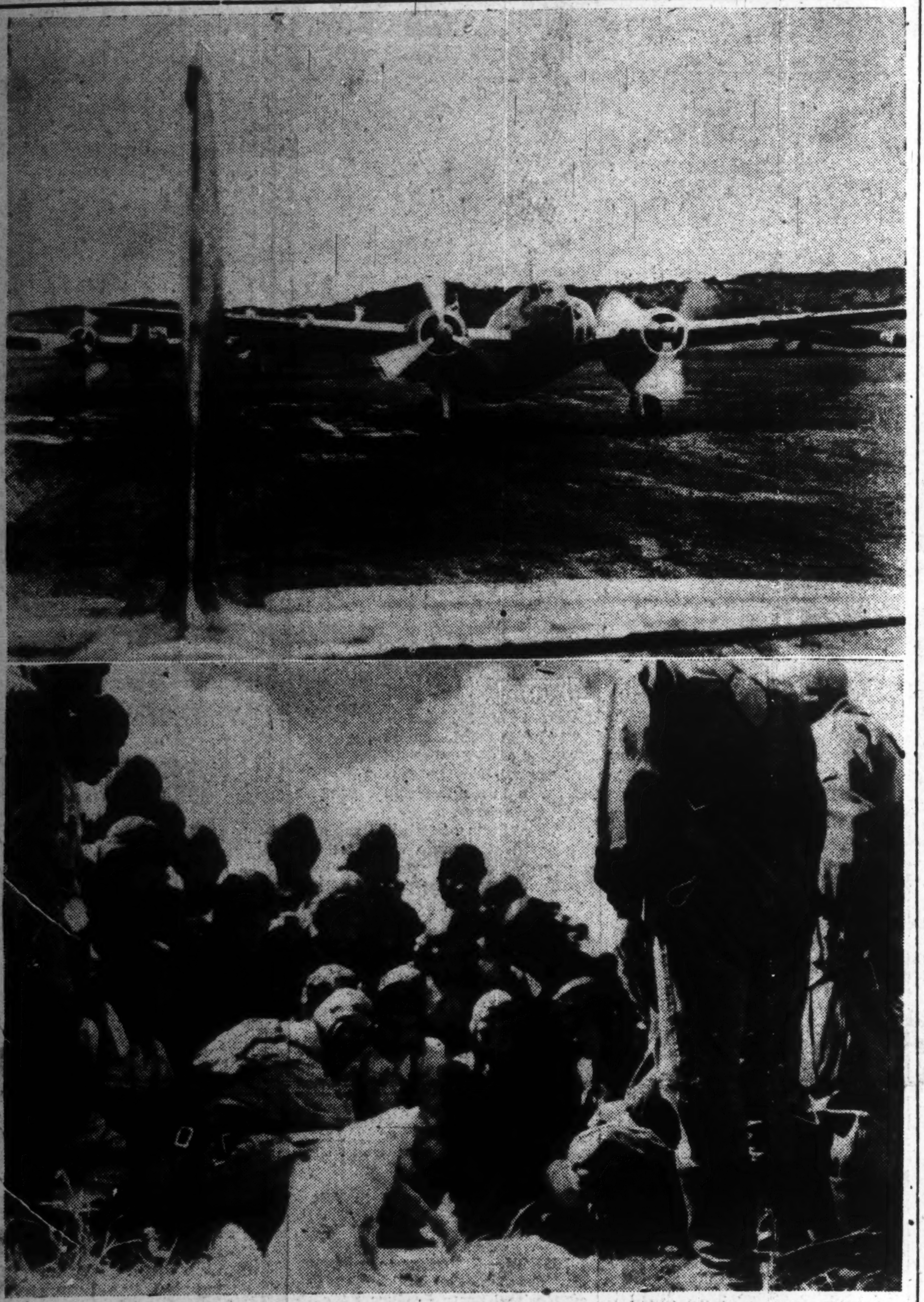
"In the coming year, the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China will carry on the war for the annihilation of the Chungking regime with greater efforts for the attainment of the object of the War of Greater East Asia.

"With firm determination, the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China will surmount every conceivable obstacle to discharge its duty," the Chief of Staff further stated.

"I believe that in the present world war victory will smile upon the Axis Powers in the long run. Japan and other Axis Powers are fighting for a common object and cooperation will be intensified.

"In conclusion, I should like to pay deep respects to the German and Italian forces for their brilliant war results scored on the European front," Lieutenant-General Kawabe concluded.

Army Air Base in Burma



Upper: Wings spread, motors roaring, Nippon Army warplanes taxi into position for the take-off on a flight to deal smashing blows to enemy military objectives. Lower: Prior to the flight the air aces carefully map out their course of action. (Passed by the War Ministry.)

SEVERE FAMINE VISITS AREAS UNDER CHUNGKING

People Barely Managing to Live by Eating Grass And Tree Roots

Domei

CANTON, December 29.—Many sufferers from the famine in Chungking-controlled Honan Province are eking out a miserable existence by eating grass and tree roots while the increasingly cold weather is proving an added menace to persons in that area, according to eyewitnesses who arrived in Chungking recently, it was learned here today.

Even the grass and tree-roots are feared to be exhausted before the wheat harvest next May, the report said.

More well-to-do inhabitants in the stricken areas are living on turnips and potatoes while exceptionally lucky persons are eating barnyard grass seeds, it was said.

The report added that women are being sold to buy foodstuffs since what little wheat and rice provided by the authorities is far too inadequate to relieve the mass of sufferers.

SHONAN TRADERS UNITED

Distributors Association Created for Smooth Functioning

Domei

SHONAN, December 28.—The Shonan Distributors Association, organized through the good offices of the Japanese Military Administration, to facilitate smooth distribution of various commodities, held its inauguration ceremony today in the Shonan City Club.

The Association is the first of its kind to be organized here and is chiefly incorporated with those Japanese who resided here before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Nippon Army Planes Blast Waichow Base, Inflict Big Damage

Domei

A JAPANESE BASE, December 28.—Japanese Army aircraft this afternoon carried out a surprise raid on Waichow, in eastern Kwangtung Province, and inflicted heavy damage to military establishments by scoring effective hits from a low altitude. All Japanese planes returned to their base.

MALCONTENTS IN FRANCE ROUNDED UP BY LAVAL

Jews, Communists, Other Undesirable Elements Arrested at Order of Premier

Premier Pierre Laval of France has set about rounding up malcontents in France in accordance with a decision reached at his recent conference with Chancellor Adolf Hitler and Italian Foreign Minister Galeazzo Ciano, according to a Paris dispatch to Domei. An official announcement on December 28 states that the French authorities during the last several days arrested about 70 foreign nationals and Jews and 80 other undesirable elements. The round-up has resulted in the capture of 550 pounds of explosives, 6,500 rounds of incendiary bombs, 330 pounds of chemicals and two secret printing offices. They have also arrested 133 Communists.

Americans Land in Portugal

Continuing the illegal acts of territorial violation, two American fighter planes made a forced landing in Portugal on Sunday at an airport in the suburbs of Lisbon, according to a December 28 dispatch to Domei from Lisbon. These Americans attempted to burn their planes but were prevented from doing so and immediately interned.

NEW OFFICIALS FOR SOUTH

86 Additional Administrators Named By Army and Navy

The War Ministry on Monday announced the appointment of an additional 68 administrators for the Southern Regions, including professors, customs, taxation and agricultural officials, the largest number of administrators appointed since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War.

Meantime, the Navy announced the appointment of 18 administrators for the Southern Regions.

ITALIANS HAIL VICTORIES WON BY NIPPON NAVY

Also Attach Much Importance To Raids Against British Bases in India

ENEMIES ARE DESPERATE

See Anglo-American Powers as Suffering Heavily From Shortage of Materials

Under banner headlines the Italian press on December 28 played up the Diet speeches of Premier and War Minister General Hideki Tojo and Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada and gave special prominence to the Navy Minister's statement that in the past one year the Imperial Navy had destroyed 38 per cent of the total naval strength of the Anglo-American camp, according to a Domei dispatch from Rome dated December 28.

Italian newspapers also attach importance to the Japanese Army Air Force's bombing attacks on British military establishments in Eastern India.

The Popolo di Roma, in its editorial, said:

"The Governments of the United States and Britain prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia boasted that they would beat Japan to its knees by the might of their combined navy within a few months after the commencement of hostilities. In the light of the splendid successes achieved by the Imperial Forces since the start of war, even the deluded Anglo-American public must have realized how difficult it is to make prophesies and how insane was their particular prophesy.

"Navy Minister Shimada stated that in the one year since the attack on Pearl Harbor, the Japanese fleet had dealt a crushing blow to the fleets of the United States, Britain and the Netherlands. The Governments of the United States and Britain would do well to pause and reflect on the tragic state of their fleets.

"If, in addition, the damage inflicted by the German and Italian navies on Anglo-American forces at sea is considered, it is only natural that the war leaders of the United States and Britain should grow so desperate. In time they will realize that any attempt on their part to regain the seapower once lost to them would be worse than futile.

"President Roosevelt had dreamt that he would be able to place all of East Asia under his control the moment he went to war but the American people by now must realize that they have been cheated by their President.

"The United States Government is maintaining strict secrecy as regards the extent of damage to American shipping under the German-Japanese-Italian warfare on its trade routes but the amount of damage is rising so alarmingly that no matter how blatantly it may display its shipbuilding figures it can never

(Continued on Page 3)

Today's Press Comments

Wednesday, December 30, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times Advertiser.)

— —

Reorganization of Monetary Institutions

YOMIURI HOCHI—The projected mergers of the Mitsui with Dai-Ichi, and of the Mitsubishi with One Hundredth banks are entirely different in nature from the mergers that have been effected in the case of the weak and small local banks, the latter having been dictated by the need of relief and consolidation. The combination of the four powerful banks into two great banks is calculated to enable them more speedily to absorb the public bonds that are to be issued at an accelerated tempo and to supply the vast funds needed for industrial productivity expansion with greater promptitude.

That the mergers are not intended merely to consolidate the foundations of the four banks is evident from the mighty credit structures of the Mitsui and Mitsubishi Banks, which are world-famous.

In view of the fact that the mergers have been decided on in accordance with the spontaneous wishes of the banks concerned, we are moved to praise the thorough nature of the war-consciousness and daring of the bank authorities. At the same time, all commercial banks, the entire monetary world, for that matter, should not forget the stringency of the war situation which demands that every interest must be subordinated to the interest of the Stae.

It is in the interest of the State to strengthen the foundations of all banks in operation, to effect thorough rationalization of management, lowering of financing costs and to assure greater flexibility in banking business by giving wider compass to banking operations.

Thus the mergers of the four major banks are likely to incite other commercial banks to combine. It is also probable that the amendments to the existing Banking Law, which are to be decided by the current session of the Diet, entailing concurrent management of commercial banking with savings banking and trust business and also mergers among savings banks, trust companies and commercial banks, will be brought up shortly in the agenda.

Rich Prospects Seen for Borneo As Reconstruction Forges Ahead

Authorities Develop Roads, Transportation Facilities; Stress Self-Sufficiency in Agriculture; Oil Is Most Important Industry

Domei

KUCHING, December 28.—With the last remnants of the enemy forces wiped out some time ago, reconstruction work in North Borneo is now progressing rapidly and satisfactorily, with rich resources still to be developed.

It is recalled that the Imperial Japanese Forces landed at Miri in North Borneo on December 16, 1941, just eight days after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia; landed at and occupied Kuching on December 20; quickly occupied all the important points in North Borneo.

Not only is reconstruction work making rapid strides in North Borneo today, a year after the first Japanese troops landed on the island, but this progress can also be witnessed throughout the entire territory of Borneo.

Borneo has few facilities except for water transport. But even the water transport facilities possessed by the island are not adequate. The rivers in the island are for most part too shallow to be navigated by large vessels. Prior to the war, ships with a combined tonnage of 5,000,000 were engaged in the coastal service. Today, ships totaling 2,000,000 tons are plying the coastal waters. This is remarkable, especially considering the fact that there were few ships in the coastal service while the campaign against the island was under way.

The number of roads in the island is very small. All the developed roads are located in the urban districts. There are few bridges worth the name in the island. The Japanese authorities are working out projects for improving roads between Jesselton and Sandakan and Burnei and Miri and constructing new ones between these places.

The Japanese authorities fully realize the importance of the port of Sandakan and are considering plans for the extension and improvement of the port. Vessels up to 20,000 tons can come alongside the pier of the port at the present time. There is every prospect that the port will become the central port of North Borneo in the near future.

The Japanese authorities are giving great attention to the improvement of agriculture in the island.

The present inhabitants of North

(Continued on Page 2)

SHAN STATES GROW UNDER NIPPON RULE

British Influence Wiped Out And New Life Given by Japanese Forces

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to Japan Times Advertiser)

RANGOON, December 27.—Prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Shan States in Burma, a treasure house of the world, had been shrouded in a veil of mystery, but with the advance of the Imperial Forces and the administration of the military rule, Shan States have emerged as a component of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. They are making great strides in contributing toward the construction of East Asia.

Situated in the eastern part of Upper Burma, adjacent to the borders of China, French Indo-China and Thailand, the Shan States occupy a total area of 57,800 square miles and have a total population of 1,600,000. The rich resources of the land, and the special political system of rule by the princes have given the Shan States the name "The mystery land of the world." The roar of guns have now receded from the Shan States and new life has been breathed into them.

Realized Their Importance

Previous to the war, Britain, recognizing the importance of this territory, had placed the Shan States under the direct supervision of the Burma governor. Britain sought to maintain her influence over the territory by stirring up strife and confusion among the ruling princes, favoring some and exploiting others, thus disuniting the people internally. Such things have now been completely done away with. The policy adopted is to protect the positions of the 40 princes, recently installed, and to bestow benificence on the native inhabitants conducive to the work of reconstruction.

Military notes and the currency issued previous to the war, are recognized as legal tenders, the usage of military notes running very smoothly. In fact, some of the native inhabitants prefer to accept military notes.

By a new formation of the budget based on the degree of importance, the various industries are already making good progress. At present, communication facilities have been re-opened between Taunggyi, Loilem, Thazi, and a part of North Shan State. Also, restoration of destroyed bridges and roads is progressing very smoothly.

In the sphere of education, speedy steps are being taken. It is expected that in seven large towns including Taunggyi and Lashio elementary schools are to be opened from May next year. The schools which were previously managed by the Shan feudal lords, and some private ones which resemble the "Terakoya schools" (schools held in temples) in Japan, are to be merged into

(Continued on Page 2)

ARMY PLANES BOMB KEY BRITISH DEPOTS

Fourth Successful Raid on Calcutta Brings Heavy Losses to Foes

Tremendous destruction was dealt to military objectives in Calcutta which boasts the largest air base in eastern India, when the Japanese Army Air Units carried out its fourth raid on that city, revealed Captain Miyajima who participated in the attack on the night of December 25.

Describing the raid to a Yomiuri-Hochi correspondent, Captain Miyajima gave the following account:

Meet Strong Wind

"When our planes started out from their base for the long round-trip flight across the Indian Ocean, a strong 50-meter a second wind was blowing, although it was a brilliant moonlit night.

"After streaking westward for sometime we came over the Bay of Bengal. There were no clouds, but thick fog hindered visibility. Only the roar of the motors told us that our comrade planes were still with us. Bucking the wind, our speed was cut down considerably.

"The first sight of land brought us a glimpse of the mouth of the Ganges River gleaming in the moonlight. The order was given to gain altitude and we went into fighting formation. Here the bright moonlight brought out the terrain below with vivid clarity.

"Consulting our maps, we headed northwards. As we flew on, we saw several lights glittering in the vicinity of Diamond Harbor.

Enemy Opens Fire

"We finally reached Calcutta at 1:20 a.m. The city, under perfect light control, appeared to be asleep. But immediately after we hit the sky over the city, the anti-aircraft guns located in the neighborhood of Fort William suddenly went into action against us, followed by fierce fire from the anti-aircraft batteries in and around Alipur airfield in the southern part of the city.

"Anti-aircraft shells exploded around our planes like blazing fireworks, reflecting their brief, menacing glare against the glass on our planes.

"Diving into action our craft swept low over the objectives, unleashing bombs with deadly accuracy on the King George Dock, the Dum-Dum airdrome and the Alipur airfield.

Big Results Gained

"As we started back to our base, we noted with grim satisfaction that fires were blazing at four places in and around the King George Dock and another dock, proving that our bombing was successful. We could also see the planes of the Hidaka Unit still bombing the oil depots around the docks. No enemy planes had been encountered during the

(Continued on Page 2)

BRIGHT REPORT ON F.I.C. MADE BY YOSHIZAWA

Envoy Returns to Tokyo Tuesday—Says Indo-China Leaders Are Cooperative

ROSY FUTURE VISIONED

Negotiations Leading to Satisfactory Solution of Key Pending Issues

"French Indo-China authorities are assuming a cooperative attitude toward Japan and for this reason important matters pending between the two countries bid fair to be solved satisfactorily," Ambassador Kenkichi Yoshizawa to French Indo-China told a reporter of Japan Times Advertiser on his return from Hanoi Tuesday.

Ambassador Yoshizawa arrived safely at the Haneda airport, Tokyo at 3:30 p.m. on the same day and after calling on Prime Minister Hideki Tojo, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki and Foreign Minister Tani, returned to his private residence at Kasumi-cho, Azabu, at 5 p.m. Continuing, Ambassador Yoshizawa said:

Favorable to Japan

"The prevailing situation in French Indo-China is favorable to Japan. The situation is far better than last year's and this bright aspect promises to become more pronounced than ever. All is quiet in French Indo-China. Nobody hurries in spite of the war situation. Commodities are not necessarily plentiful and their prices not particularly cheap, but the foodstuff supply there is comparatively abundant. Bread can be obtained every day.

"Rice is plentiful as a matter of course, because it is one of the staple products of that country. Vegetables and fish, too, can be had as usual.

"During my absence Secretary-General Shigeru Kuriyama will continue holding political and economic negotiations. These negotiations nearly came to an end, as far as the general principles are concerned, during my stay there. French Indo-China authorities are willing to cooperate with Japan and, even if the negotiations are prolonged, the result will be satisfactory.

"I have returned here under instructions of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister. During my stay I will submit a report of the situation there to the Minister and also will make arrangements on various affairs. I may remain in Tokyo for about two months."

Ties Growing Closer

French Indo-China officials are seeing the current situation in its true light and have been increasing their dependency on Japan for the past several months, declared Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, who stopped at Taihoku Monday en route to the capital, reports Domei.

Mr. Yoshizawa, who is going by plane to Tokyo to report on the course of negotiations, which recently saw a complete agreement in views, stated that with the prolongation of the European War, relations between Japan and French Indo-China are growing much closer.

This is not only in the economic field alone, the returning Ambassador asserted, but in view of the fact that French Indo-China occupies the center of the Greater East Asia bloc, it is necessary for Japan to further strengthen political relations as well.

"Economically," he said, "the mineral as well as agricultural resources of northern Indo-China assume a vital role as a source of defense materials and foodstuffs while politically, they play an equally important role as an intermediary factor in prosecuting the war."

With the change in the international environment paralleling the war in Europe, Mr. Yoshizawa stated, Indo-China officials have realized the leadership of Japan in East Asia, and have been acknowledging the urgent need to increase their dependency on Japan.

"I am not in a position to reveal details of the negotiations as yet," Mr. Yoshisawa explained, "but at any rate, there is every possibility that working arrangements for the existing Economic Agreement for next year as well as political relations will undergo some revisions during next year."

FRENCH CITIZENSHIP TAKEN FROM REBELS

Giraud Loses Rights; Nogues, Chatel in Imminent Danger Of Losing Nationality

General Emile Nogues, Governor-General of French Morocco, and General Yves Chatel, Governor-General of Algeria, face imminent danger of being deprived of their nationality by French Chief of State Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, in view of Marshal Petain's warning on December 29 that he will deprive them of their French citizenship unless these governors-general renounce the puppet French regime in North Africa, according to a Vichy dispatch to Domei.

The same dispatch says that Marshal Petain deprived General Henri Honore Giraud, who has been recommended for the highest post of the outlaw French regime succeeding the late Admiral Jean Francois Darlan, of his French nationality on December 27 and did the same to General Jean Bergeret, former Air Secretary of France on December 29.

Simultaneously, Marshal Petain made public his announcement absolutely prohibiting the use of his name in official and private affairs under any circumstances by the outlaw leader Giraud and all the other traitors. Marshal Petain's declaration follows:

"Rebel leaders who were traitorous enough to have transferred the French African colonies to the American and British forces are pretending that they are acting under my orders or on arrangement with me. I hereby most solemnly disavow everything they say and do. In reality, I ordered them all to resist the invaders to the last man. If they had really the idea of resistance, they could have done so effectively, but, in total disregard of their pledges of resistance and trampling on the orders of the central government, they have sacrificed the interests of their mother country.

"Admiral Darlan once occupied an important post in the French Government and for this reason he found some to support him by pretending to exercise his legitimate authority, although this was frequently denied by me then. In the case of General Giraud there is no room for doubt that everything that he does and says is fraudulent. He has no legal authority at all and naturally he has no room for any pretension to authority. I hereby vigorously prohibit the use of my name by Giraud and those who are siding with this rebel leader."

WORK DONATED BY 56,098 FOR BUILDING CENOTAPH

Project to Erect Monument In Tokyo for Fallen Heroes Progressing

Up till December 23, a total of 56,098 persons had donated their labor for the building of the Tokyo City Cenotaph dedicated to those who fell in fighting for their nation.

Work on the cenotaph, which is to be built on the site of the former Army Engineers School in Koishikawa-ku and which is scheduled to be completed in 1944, began on July 8. Out of the total area of 21,000 tsubo (a tsubo equals four square yards), 8,000 tsubo is reclamation area, and by the donated labor of 56,098 persons, work on 3,000 tsubo was completed on December 23.

Donated work will again begin on January 16, next year with numerous organizations already scheduled to contribute their toil. Seventy per cent of the 15,000 shrubs and 3,500 trees, including 900 sakaki (Eurya ochnacea) will be planted within the next year.

SEKO BACK FROM SOUTH

Head of Decoration Board Impressed By Rapid Reconstruction

Returning from a month and a half inspection tour of the Southern Regions, Yasujiro Seko, president of the Decoration Board, in a press interview in Fukuoka Monday said he was greatly impressed by the rapid reconstruction in the areas occupied by the Japanese Forces.

Among the places Mr. Seko visited were Shonan Island, Burma, French Indo-China, Malai Peninsula, Rangoon, Penang, Sumatra and Palembang.

Mr. Seko arrived at Gannosu airdrome at 2:50 p.m. Monday and, after spending the night in Fukuoka, was scheduled to leave for Tokyo.

22,322 New Farmsteads

BERLIN.—Altogether 22,322 new farmsteads totaling 1,000,000 acres have been built in Germany since 1933, reports the German publication Economics and Statistics. During the past nine years this acreage has been steadily increased. The above figures do not include the newly acquired eastern territories.

Happy Days Are Here Again

Thanks to the speedy and well-timed operations of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines, the children of Nipponese residents in Manila are at this early date once more able to pursue their studies at the Japanese school, smiling and full of vigor. The top picture is a scene of a few of these happy children leaving the friendly atmosphere of their school, and the lower one shows them busily engaged in the classroom, carefully guided by their young teacher.

RICH PROSPECTS SEEN FOR BORNEO

(Continued From Page 1)

Borneo subsist chiefly on rice. A conservative estimate puts their yearly consumption of rice at 500,000 koku. About half of the amount of rice consumed by them is imported. The Japanese authorities are aiming at making North Borneo self-supplying in rice. They are encouraging the growing of rice in such districts as Kuching, Jesselton and Sarawak.

North Borneo is rich in fruit trees. The pineapples produced in North Borneo have the reputation of being the best in the world. Prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia they were canned at Singapore and shipped abroad. The Japanese authorities are considering the idea of having them canned on the spot and shipped to Japan and other parts of Greater East Asia.

Corn and pepper have hitherto been grown in the interior of North Borneo on arable land into which jungle areas had been transformed. The idea of the Japanese authorities is to encourage the growing of cereals in maiden forests after they have been converted into arable land.

Rubber is not grown in North Borneo at the present time. The chewing-gum factory at Bintulu which is known throughout the world is closed. It is understood that the Japanese authorities will try to induce the growers of rubber to turn their attention to agriculture.

Petroleum Important

Chief among the underground resources of North Borneo is petroleum. There is a great future for the oil industry of North Borneo. The output of oil in this area today is almost as large as in days before the Greater East Asia War. Iron, coal, gold, bauxite, mercury, antimony, and molybdenum are among the other resources of minerals North Borneo has in plenty.

Projects already are under way for the development of the resources of coal in North Borneo. It is hoped by the Japanese authorities that the Southern Regions will be self-supplying in coal.

In short, North Borneo has yet to be developed. It is up to Japan to tap the mineral and other resources which North Borneo has in plenty. Unfortunately, there is little information on which to base concrete plans for the development of this part of Borneo. It is to be hoped that before long Japanese scientists will be investigating the extent to which North Borneo can be counted upon to contribute to the prosperity of Greater East Asia.

Meanwhile, it is understood that the Japanese authorities in Borneo have decided to cause the growers of rubber in the city of Shibu on the Legian River in North Borneo and the adjoining districts to form an association to work out plans for the adjustment of their output. What is important to North Borneo today when Japan is proceeding with the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, of which Borneo is to be a unit, is that it should be self-supplying in food. The Japanese authorities in Borneo are contemplating a plan under which the growers of rubber will engage in agriculture for six months from September and attend to rubber-growing during the rest of the year when the farmer has much leisure time.

Suspension of Year-End, New Year Holidays Fully Approved by Governmental Offices

Government officials will forego their usual year-end and New Year holidays in deference to the occasion when Japan is engaged in a titanic mission to push the War of Greater East Asia to victory.

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo issued orders last Saturday suspending the annual holidays which received the enthusiastic approval of the various governmental authorities themselves.

The intense determination of the Japanese people to win the current war is clearly shown by their intention to labor as usual through the festive New Year days, to which so much religious and historic importance is attached.

At the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry a dinner box is being distributed to each desk at 6 p.m. every day as its staff of 1,000 continues to work into the evening instead of "closing shop" at 5 p.m. as before.

Opening as recently as November 1, the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs has an inexhaustible amount of business to accomplish, having assumed full charge of the rehabilitation of Greater East Asia. Especially busy are the employees of the Accounts Section who are working daily far into the night.

A budget official with blood-shot eyes is said to have remarked: "I haven't taken a bath for six weeks and I'm sleeping in my office at least once in three days."

The War Ministry, too, from the Minister down to the last staff member has "donated to the State" his year-end and New Year holidays.

To the Navy the suspension of the coming holidays was no unusual gesture as its calendar does not list Saturdays or Sundays even in peacetime.

Meanwhile, the entire staff of the Board of Information will mark the New Year with a brief ceremony which will precede its regular workday schedule.

Thus at the threshold of a New Year the common motto for these as well as all other Government offices is "Business as usual."

INCOME FROM RAILWAYS GOES UP IN PHILIPPINES

Earnings Fast Nearing Pre-War Figure, Transportation Bureau Reveals

Domei

MANILA, December 28.—With the steady restoration of transit facilities throughout the Philippines the daily earnings of the railway systems indicates that it is fast approaching the pre-war annual income of 8,000,000 pesos of the former Manila Railway Company, the Land Transportation Supervisory Bureau revealed today.

At the beginning of this month the railway receipts reached 20,000 pesos daily, and toward the end of the month revenues were exceeding that figure. Calculated at the average rate of 20,000 pesos per day the annual income can be estimated at 7,300,000 pesos which almost attains the pre-war average income of 8,000,000 pesos.

The steady rise in the railway earnings during the past months since the capitulation of the American forces in the Philippines indicates that the pre-war profits will be exceeded in the near future.

PRIVATE MOTOR CAR USE IS BANNED IN LEBANON

British Issue Edict—To Requisition Vehicles Suitable for Military Purposes

ANKARA.—All private automobile traffic in Syria and the Lebanon has been prohibited by order of the British authorities, says a Damascus report received here.

The public in these countries has moreover been notified that all private motorcars will have to be registered and that vehicles considered suitable for military requirements will be requisitioned by the British authorities.

At the same time the number of taxi cabs operating will be reduced by 50 per cent, while petrol rations allotted to these still allowed to run will be considerably curtailed.

Omnibus traffic, one of the most important means of communication in Syria and the Lebanon where railways are scarce, will likewise be restricted in conformity with the new British decree.

These drastic measures follow on the heels of similar ones already enforced in Iraq and Palestine. They give an indication of the enormous difficulties experienced by the British in obtaining fuel supplies.

RULES PROCLAIMED FOR ENEMY ASSETS

Official Regulations on Holdings in China to Go Into Effect Immediately

For the speedy disposal of enemy assets in China, the Government on Tuesday promulgated temporary rules and regulations governing the handling of special assets to be effective immediately.

The contents, in substance, follows:

1. Special assets mentioned in these rules and regulations shall refer to:

a. All enemy assets in China confiscated by Japan with the exception of those which became States possession in accordance with Article 28 of the law for examining spoils of war, and which the War and Navy Ministers deem necessary for military purposes:

b. Those which Japan purchased out of enemy assets in China controlled by Japan;

2. Special assets shall be placed under the control of the Finance Minister. However, work in connection with the custody, operation and disposal of assets other than cash, securities and rights gained through investment which are to be used directly for military purposes shall be done by the War or Navy Ministers. All other assets shall be controlled by the Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

The right of decision of an investor, of a juridical person having a head office or a principal office in China shall be exercised by the Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs irrespective of the preceding clause.

3. The Finance Minister shall be empowered to keep in safe custody any and all sums of cash paid in purchasing enemy assets in China controlled by Japan.

SHANSI JAPANESE DONATE

Raise Funds for Construction of War Vessels

Domei

TAIYUAN, December 29.—Indicating their desire to assist their homeland in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, Japanese nationals employed in various activities in the area along the railways north and east of Yutzu, eastern Shansi Province, have contributed a sum of ¥13,150 as an initial donation toward the active campaign now under way to raise funds for the construction of Japanese war vessels, it was learned today.

The monetary gift was brought to the headquarters of the Taiyuan Residents Organization yesterday by Morihiko Koyama, chief of the control office of the Taiyuan Railway Bureau, who made arrangements for the transfer of the contribution to Japanese authorities.

'National Drill' Planned

C.P.S.

NANKING, December 26.—The "National Drill," a series of physical exercises decided upon by the Ministry of Education for the purpose of improving the physique and health of the Chinese masses, will shortly be taken up by the various Government organizations as a result of a circular order issued by the Executive Yuan in reply to a petition by the Ministry of Education.

Ask Chiang's Leniency

C.P.S.

MACAO, December 26.—Three "Commanders" and about ten more other military leaders have sent a joint telegraphic message to Chiang Kai-shek, demanding the unconditional release of General Liu Chien-Hsu, "Chairman" of Fukien Province who was recently arrested in Chungking on various charges.

ORIGINAL
BEAUTY PARLOR
KIN MINAMINAKA, PROP.
Between Roppongi and Imaicho
Permanent Wave, Facial Massage, Manicure, Hair, Eyelashes, Eyebro Dying (Blonde, Brown, Black)
HENNA DYEING.
Appointment by Phone, 48-1224

Trunks & Suit Cases
SUZUKI CO.
Corner, 1-chome, Tamuracho, Shiba-ku
Formerly Corner, Sakurada-hongo-cho
Phone Ginza 880

Envoy to Vatican, Ken Harada, Makes Call on His Holiness

Ken Harada, Japanese Special Envoy to the Vatican, was received in audience by Pope Pius XII on December 27, when Mr. Harada conveyed his Christmas and New Year felicitations to His Holiness, according to a Domei report from Rome dated December 28. The Japanese Envoy was accompanied by German Ambassador von Bergen and other members of the diplomatic corps.

ARMY PLANES BOMB KEY BRITISH DEPOTS

(Continued From Page 1)

entire attack.

"Sometime out from Calcutta, we lowered altitude and were happily surprised to find all our comrade planes following us.

"Soon after we had returned to our base, the Midaka unit, which had blown up eight enemy oil tanks, rolled into the base safely. Complete success had been scored on our fourth long-distance raid on Calcutta."

British in a Fix

Offering excuses for their impotency and explaining feebly that they too were raiding Japanese bases, the American and British forces in India announced on Monday that Japanese planes again bombed Calcutta, according to a New Delhi broadcast received in Rangoon, Domei discloses.

The New Delhi broadcast was as follows:

"According to an announcement made by the American and British forces in India, Japanese planes again raided Calcutta on the early morning of December 28, and dropped several bombs. Details are yet unknown but a fire was caused at one place.

"The citizens of Calcutta are asking the government, 'Where do the Japanese planes come from? Why don't American and British planes prevent them from coming?' Against this the American and British forces are offering excuses that warnings are given in advance to Japanese air raids and that American and British planes are raiding Burma. To the question 'Where do the Japanese planes come from?' they answer weakly, 'They come each time from different bases in Burma and we do not know where they come from!'"

BRITISH SHIPPING SUFFERS

Nitrate Steamship Goes Into Voluntary Liquidation

LISBON.—According to a report from London, the British shipping enterprise Nitrate Producers Steamship Co., Ltd., London, whose vessels were also occupied in carrying other cargoes on various routes apart from the nitrate trade, have proposed to their shareholders to go into voluntary liquidation. This decision is probably due to the big tonnage losses suffered by the company during the last two years.

This assumption is substantiated by the fact that in the last balance sheet of the company in April this year, the profit of the company, less depreciation, was put down at only 455,000 pounds sterling, whereas investments and cash on hand were over 1 million pounds.

PEARLS
JEWELS AND SILVER-WARE
SUZUYO SHOTEN
Ginza Nishi 5-Chome
(IMPERIAL HOTEL ROAD)
TEL. GINZA 57-0825

High Class Permanent Wave by our expert always gives full satisfaction.
RIYOKAN
BEAUTY SALON
MADAME ENDO
Excellent machines—Modern equipment
No. 1, Ginza 7-chome, Kyobashi-ku.
Tel. Ginza 57-1172

Economical
Men's Suits
Phone or Write
S. OKUBO
High Class Tailor
KOBE:
No. 1, 3-chome, Sannomiya
(Tor Hotel Road) Tel. San. 763
YOKOHAMA:
No. 7, Nippon Ohdori
Tel. Hon. 3140

SHAN STATES GROW UNDER NIPPON RULE

(Continued from Page 1)

those seven schools. In the curriculum, moral teachings, Japanese, mathematics, drills and various handicrafts are to be included to transform the former British educational policy into a purely Japanese one.

Education Compulsory

Compulsory education is to be enforced for children between six and eleven. At present there is a great need for a certain number of teachers but it seems impossible to have enough of them provided for the immediate purpose. Another obstacle is the extreme difficulty of obtaining text-books. In spite of all these drawbacks in the new scheme of education, the school children seem to be already acquiring Japanese knowledge, because it is not seldom to hear them speaking in Japanese. There is no doubt that the educational campaign is set on a high road to progress.

Till recently agriculture was not developed on a large scale. The Shan people were engaged in agriculture only as much as to secure livelihood for themselves. Gradually, they seem to have learnt to commercialize, and then to industrialize agriculture. So, with the development of agriculture, the produce increased enormously, which enabled them to feel sure financially. Main agricultural products include wheat, rice, potatoes, cotton, tea, coffee, tobacco and leafy vegetables. In variety, their produces are similar to those commonly produced in Japan, but in quality they are very inferior. In order to improve the quality of agricultural products, it is urgent to have seeds of better quality sent from Japan or to take proper measures to improve the ones they have now. The construction of two agricultural laboratories, and institution of a number of offices on agricultural affairs are seriously being considered.

The Shan States are abundant in mineral products though the British deliberately left them undeveloped. They developed only the smallest quantity of tungsten and lead which they needed for themselves. There is a great number of mines rich with copper, silver and nitre. Particularly some mines contain a large quantity of copper-ore and lead. If all the mines should be fully developed, Burma will become a great mining country. The mineral products of 1927 included 67,000 tons of zinc, 68,000 tons of lead, 6,000,000 ounces of silver, 12,000 tons of copper and 61,000 tons of iron.

As to the timber industry, the Shan States are producing annually one-fourth of the entire timber product of the country. The quality of the teak wood is said to have no rival in the world. They are so far depending only upon trees naturally grown, but with the adoptation of planting and introduction of pulps, the timber industry can be greatly improved and developed. Aside from the timber industry, the soil of the States is fitted for live-stock raising and for gardening.

Thanks to the enthusiasm of the administrators, and to the hearty cooperation of the native Shans, a rosy future is promised for the Shan States.

HOUSE COMMISSION MEMBERS ANNOUNCED

Rule Aid Political Agency Now Ready to Speed Up Deliberation of Bills

In order to effect a speedy deliberation of legislative bills in the 81st session of the Imperial Diet, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association Monday announced the appointment of members of the House Commission to deliberate upon the legislative bills.

The House Commission is divided into the Cabinet, Foreign and Greater East Asiatic Affairs, Home, Financial, Justice, Army, Navy Affairs and Agricultural and Forestry, Commerce and Industry and Communications Affairs and Welfare Sections.

It is recalled that on December 23 the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association decided to establish this deliberative machinery and Tatsunosuke Yamazaki and Eikichi Katsuda were appointed Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the commission.

Franco Mobilizes Fleet

General Francisco Franco, Chief of the Spanish State, on December 28 issued mobilization orders to the Spanish navy, according to a Paris broadcast relayed to Domei from Lisbon the same day. No confirmation, however, has yet been received.

The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited
CAPITAL ¥100,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS .¥ 82,700,000
CHAIRMAN:
Takeo Kato
MANAGING DIRECTORS:
Kenkichi Takagi,
Yuzuru Kimura,
Kanoh Shundo.
HEAD OFFICE:
5, Marunouchi 2-chome,
Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
BRANCHES
in
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Amagasaki, Kobe, Otaru, Kokura, Tobata, Fukuoka, Dairen, Shanghai.

The Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.
Established 1880
Capital, Paid-up .. ¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund ¥147,150,000
PRESIDENT:
T. OKUBO
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
H. KASHIWAGI
S. ARAKAWA
DIRECTORS:
T. Okubo D. Nohara
H. Kashiwagi C. Arima
Baron Koyata Iwasaki K. Nishi
J. Okada
Baron I. Morimura S. Asada
K. Kodama
Head Office, Yokohama
T. OHMURA, Manager
Tokyo Branch
No. 6, 1-chome, Honkoku-cho, Nihombashi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Manager
Marunouchi Agency
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi Kojimachi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Agent
BRANCHES and AGENCIES
Japan
Kobe, Marunouchi (Tokyo), Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Tokyo, Yokohama (Head Office).
Manchoukuo & Mongolia
Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien, Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.
China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Hoihow, Nanking, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtao.
Hongkong
Hongkong.
French-Indo-China
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand
Bangkok.
Burma
Bassein, Mandalay, Moulmein, Rangoon.
Malaya
Alor Star, Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuala-Trengganu, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Taiping.
Sumatra
Djambi, Kota-Raja, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Telok-Betong.
Java
Bandoeng, Batavia, Cheribon, Djember, Djokja (Jogjakarta), Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Semarang, Serang, Solo (Soerakarta), Soerabaya, Tjilatjap.
North Borneo
Jesselton, Kuching, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu, Tawao.
Philippines
Manila.
Europe & South America
Berlin, Hamburg, Paris, Rio de Janeiro.
Temporarily Closed
Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Honolulu, Karachi, London, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney.

THE MITSUI TRUST CO., LTD.
The First Institution Established Under the Present Trust Company Act.
Trust, Bond, Loan, Real Estate and Safe-Deposit Departments
HEAD OFFICE:
Muromachi, 2-chome, Nihombashi, Tokyo
BRANCHES:
Hibiya, Tokyo; Yokohama; Nagoya; Kyoto; Osaka; Fukuoka.

Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwaicho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer ....MASAO TAKAHASHI

DEER ARE ABUNDANT ON NOESA BAROENG

Uninhabited Island South of Java Called Place Where Gods Live

Noesa Baroeng, an uninhabited island lying south of Java in the Indian Ocean, has suddenly come to great importance owing to the discovery made on the island recently. It is thronged with deer. A graphic account of the exploration of the island is given by two Yomiuri Hochi correspondents, who made the discovery. The article follows:

We saw a faint outline of the Noesa Baroeng Island silhouetted against the moonlit sky far beyond the eastern coast of Java. "To Noesa Baroeng then" we said to each other, but we could not induce any of the native inhabitants to take us there, for they believed it blasphemous to tread upon that island, which name in Javanese means "the island where the Gods live."

We could not get even boats at first, but finally succeeded in renting some at three times the usual price. It was 3 a.m. on November 9 when eight tiny boats began gliding silently over the Pugel River.

Dawn on Sea

I must have fallen asleep. When I opened my eyes, dawn was brightening up the blue sea. Suddenly something struck our boat at the bottom. What was that? I jumped up to see.

"Oh, it must be a turtle." The boatman drewled lazily. I looked. A big sized turtle was swimming leisurely, over which our boat had apparently glided as though over a reef. On another side of the boat, a school of silvery scaled fishes was swimming briskly, while beyond us, a flock of sea birds was flying about in the air.

At last, the Baroeng Island, came within our clear view, but covered in the morning fog. On the white sandy beach a herd of deer could be seen, which, when we went ashore quickly sped away into the jungle. The twittering birds suddenly stopped on our approach. With the coming of the strange visitors, the island seemed to come to an abrupt silence.

The place of our landing was a dazzling white sandy shore for about a cho; then the jungle started. In the shoal could be seen myriads of baby turtles crawling about.

Though we were all set for an exploration of the island, the fishermen still seemed hesitant, for the jungle was said to be full of serpents, tigers, and poisonous insects, and not a palm grew there to give water. However, we were determined to go. Carrying provisions, water supply, and weapons, and leaving six men on the shore for contact purposes, we waded through the jungle.

Strange and weird cries of animals came to our ears. As we made our way through the jungle, the one at the head of us gave a low shout. I hurried to his side. Before us stood a solitary grave, mossy with age.

Origin Is Explained

An old fisherman in the group came up to us as we stood looking at the grave, and enlightened us as to its origin. According to him the ancestors of the Pugel fishermen used to live on this island until the Dutch came to Java. Despising the Dutch, the king of the fishermen led a revolt against the Dutch from the island, but could not succeed. He was killed, and his followers were driven out of the island. It was the grave of this king, erected by his grievous subjects, that was before us, standing alone on the solitary isle for more than 300 years.

As we advanced southward, a path opened before us. It was apparently a deer track. We followed it for 12 hours, crossing four mountains and three valleys. Just when the coolies began to complain of fatigue, the path also came to an abrupt end. We found we began to tread on damp ground. Going a little further, we discovered a lake lying before us. As night had crept upon us, we decided to camp on the shore.

It must have been past midnight. I was suddenly awakened by the cry of animals. With pistol in hand, I arose, and was relieved to find some thirty deer and an elk licking the salt that we had sprinkled on the shore. They licked the salt, drank the water, and went away. Then another group came. This peaceful scene which continued until morning, was the very poetry of our adventure to Baroeng.

The second day of our exploration broke upon us. We started again, plodding on to south. We followed the reindeer path, which encircled the lake, until noon, then it disappeared completely. The thorny palms dug into our flesh, and our hiking shoes were worn away to the sole of our feet. Fatigued and disgusted, we had no mind to open our mouth for talk.

Then suddenly, the aged fisherman who had told us the story of the king shouted, his eyes gleaming with joy.

"I smell the sea," he cried.

"The sea? Ah! The sea!" We all jumped up with joy. The southern shore was at last near us.

We pushed on, forgetting our fatigue of a minute ago. When finally the dark Indian Ocean appeared before us, spouting white foams, we felt like crying with joy. We had after all succeeded in crossing the Baroeng Island.

Although we had trodden only 26 kilometers of the total area of 160 square kilometers of the island we, nevertheless, have discovered what treasure the island has in store. The treasure is the deer hide, which is indispensable in making the gasoline tube for the airplane.

Until the outbreak of the current war, the total quantity exported annually from the whole of the East Indies was some 70,000 pieces, of which 80 per cent was consumed by America.

Thus the Noesa Baroeng Island, where thousands of deer live, bears its own share of importance in bringing about the ultimate victory of the War of Greater East Asia.

Guardians of Nippon Skies

Enemy, beware! Regardless of biting cold and enveloping darkness the gallant defenders of Nippon never relax their watch day or night, maintaining guns ready for immediate use, scanning the skies, pricking up their ears to any unusual sound from the upper regions. The photos above show (top right) fully trained soldiers manning an anti-aircraft gun; (top left) members of the Air Defense Corps keeping an alert ear for any suspicious plane movement and (bottom) a keen-eyed soldier surveying the sky-line. (Passed by the War Ministry)

LACK OF MATERIALS HITS AMERICA HARD

Impossibility of Fulfilling Production Demands Admitted By President

(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

BERLIN, December 24.—On December 8 it was one year that the United States had been in war, states the German Economic Report. There can be no doubt that this one year has brought about tremendous changes in the United States. Even everyday life did not remain unaffected by the war to the extent that most people had expected. Many who had believed that America enjoyed a super-abundance of everything and would be able to establish a comprehensive armament economy in a much more comfortable manner, so to speak, than Germany who had to stint herself in everything were bitterly disappointed when the past year of the war showed that the opposite was the case.

The demands made by the war, and especially the total conversion to armament production led among other things to painful restrictions in civilian daily consumption, which have now extended even to the food sector. Numerous commodities of everyday use are produced only in insufficient quantities, and the manufacture of others has ceased altogether. Sugar has already been rationed for months, and coffee rationing has been enforced since December 1. The rationing of various other foodstuffs has been announced for the beginning of 1943.

Market Prices Soar

Concurrently with the shortage in the civilian supply markets, a considerable rise of domestic market prices took place. Although the Americans in the year just ended had to pay unheard of taxes, the far-reaching throttling of civilian goods supplies had the effect that the excess purchasing power reached such an extent that an average increase of the price level by about 20 per cent took place. The cost of living has increased by roughly 15 per cent.

It is only natural that the broad masses of the American people are more seriously affected by these price increases than anyone else. At that, according to official statistics, roughly one-third of the American people suffered from malnutrition already prior to America's war entry. Wages were also generally increased, it is true, but not to the same extent as the cost of living. Moreover the wage increases are generally confined to the armament industries, and partly to agriculture, while in numerous other branches of economic life incomes have hardly increased at all.

The broad strata of consumers are particularly seriously affected by the lowering of the limits for tax-free incomes, which burdens especially the poorer classes with a considerable share of the war and armament financing.

This realization that also for the "land of unlimited possibilities" there actually exists a limit to its producing power has also gained ground in the armament-industrial sphere. The astronomic figures of American armament programs at the beginning of this year had to give way today in numerous instances to a more objective contemplation of facts.

Cannot Meet Demands

The President himself was repeatedly forced to admit that it proved impossible to fulfil the production demands scheduled for 1942 to their full extent. After the initial rush in the development of armament industries which led to considerable misdirections of capital, considerable deductions have now been made from the armament programs.

The reasons for the nonfulfilment of the scheduled programs are manifold. As the most serious factor the lack of numerous raw materials made itself felt. In this respect the following remark made by Donald M. Nelson, chairman of U.S. War Production Board, is highly significant: "The United States cannot increase its production ad infinitum. Sooner or later we shall face a disastrous raw material shortage. For this reason also in future a continual struggle with the two-fold problem of time and raw materials will remain the crucial point in our armament program."

The most serious blow to American raw material supplies was undoubtedly the victorious advance ot the Japanese in East Asia. Not only did it cut off America, and with her Britain, from all their former supply sources of tin and rubber, but at the same time the United States and Britain lost most valuable sources of supply for various urgently needed non-ferrous metals like tungsten and antimony, and furthermore for vegetable oils and fats, sugar, tea, hemp, kapok, copra, palm-oil, cinchona bark (quinine), rice, and mineral oils. Although the United States has done everything to make up for the loss of the East Asiatic producing centers, especially for its cutting off from roughly 90 per cent of world rubber production, and roughly 70 per cent of the world tin production, by concluding numerous delivery agreements with various countries, especially in South America, it has by no means succeeded in eliminating the various bottlenecks in its raw material supplies.

Rubber Set-up Precarious

The economic dictator Bernard Baruch, for instance, declared recently that the rubber situation of the United States was so precarious that "this country would soon face military and domestic ruin" unless a speedy remedy could be found.

Also in numerous other spheres American raw material supplies have to contend with unexpected difficulties. One need only recall the shortage of scrap in the iron and steel industry which repeatedly caused the blast furnaces not to be employed to their full capacity. It is only natural that this had serious repercussions also on the other armament industries, in particular on shipbuilding.

Despite these difficulties American shipbuilding has undoubtedly made certain progress. What remains decisive, however, is the fact that despite everything it could not keep pace with the tremendous losses that the U.S. merchant fleet suffered on all seven seas. The figures of losses are surpassing the construction figures quite considerably, so that in this sphere just as in all others the Axis can calmly look on while the Americans revel in their armament intoxication.

Owing to the labor shortage in American mining, which next to agriculture is most severely affected by the lack of workers, coal production in recent weeks has decreased to such an extent that the United States had to curb its coal exportation.

Auhoritative quarters have informed the Canadian Government of a restriction of coal deliveries to Canada, which is to take effect immediately. Since the number of workers in Canadian coal-mines has sunk with its present 6,000 men below the absolute minimum requirements owing to the fact that many miners have been called to the colors so that the Canadian coal deficit for 1942 is estimated at 8 million tons, this cessation of U.S. coal exports means a severe blow to Canada which makes it appear doubtful whether under these circumstances Canada will be able to maintain her war production at the present level.

Would Demobilize Miners

Since the saving of coal effected by the curtailment of exports will not suffice in the long run in order to make up for the U.S. coal deficit this winter, industrialist circles are demanding the demobilization of at least part of the 50,000 miners that have been conscripted into the army since the beginning of this year.

The slump prevailing at the New York Stock Exchange since the middle of November failed also to take a turn for the better. According to the present estimates losses in the value of shares of over 2 billion dollars were registered, which approximately corresponds to the value of what Britain got from the United States in the first 1½ years after the Lease-Lend bill came into force. Armament values experienced the most serious losses. In the first three weeks of the slump, leading automobile stocks dropped from 3 to 5 per cent, chemical stocks by roughly 4 per cent, mining shares from 7 to 9 per cent. At the same time the turnover in stocks and bonds decreased considerably and on an average amounted last week to only 550,000 shares, compared with 1.21 million shares in the first week of November. This decrease in turnover distinctly reflects the uncertainty prevailing as to the domestic economic situation of the United States.

The failure so far to master the raw material problem, the problem of labor distribution, and the prices and wages problem creates to an ever growing extent an atmosphere of lack of confidence in industrial and commercial circles. The tendency of increasing cost of production, which is becoming more evident of late, and which is partly explained with the creation of new industries, and partly with comprehensive subventive measures for light metal and non-ferrous metal producers, the continual vying for man-power between the army and industry which disturbs arrangements for production to a considerable extent, all this has tended to increase in recent weeks the bad feelings entertained by industrial circles, which anyway existed in consequence of the heavy tax burden.

FOES TRYING TO VEIL SLAYING OF DARLAN

Disturbance Grows in Anglo-U.S. Camp Over Assassination—Rash Steps Taken

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

SHANGHAI, December 28.—The disturbance created within the Anglo-American camp by the Darlan assassination is gradually spreading in keeping with the complex and mysterious nature of the incident.

Trying to Hush Up Facts

One of the outstanding features of the case is that the Anglo-American authorities are making unusual exertions to hush up the facts, especially the identity of the assassin. In the execution of the prisoner, too, they have adopted a singularly precipitate attitude. According to a report from Lisbon relaying an Havas dispatch from Algiers, the assassin was arrested on the very spot Thursday afternoon, court-martialed at once, confessed that he alone was the culprit, sentenced to death there and then and was executed by a firing squad at dawn on Friday, just 1 hours after the assassination.

It is said that this precipitate trial and execution of the accused by the American military authorities has taken the Darlan entourage by considerable surprise. It has strengthened the impression that the disclosure of the identity of the assassin would have been embarrassing to the Anglo-American camp.

Major-General Dwight Eisenhower, commander-in-chief of the United States forces in North Africa, who had been on a tour of inspection on the Tunisian front, hurriedly returned to Algiers on December 24 on report of the assassination and entered into conference with General Emile Nogues, commander of the French rebel forces and governor-general of Morocco, and Governor-General Pierre Boission, of West Africa, in regard to a successor to the late Admiral Darlan. General Henri Giraud, Governor-General Chatel, of Algeria, General Nogues, Governon-General Boisson and other comrades of the assassinated politician, held what they called an Empire Conference from 3:30 p.m. on December 26 at Algiers, also on the question of succession. As a result of these consultations, it was decided that General Giraud should head the American-made puppet regime.

N. African Invaders To Be Annihilated

(Continued From Page 4)

are better situated to dispatch war supplies and reinforcements to the Tunis front direct from the Italian mainland; whereas the "democratic" nations, which have their supply bases in distant regions, are precariously placed to undertake efficient transhipment of materials and effectives, eluding the submarine drag-net and air vigilance of Italy and Germany.

Axis Has Advantage

An impartial survey of the war situations in North Africa discloses that the enemies have strengthened their position in the western Mediterranean by occupying French Morocco and Algeria. As against this, the Axis Powers have succeeded in constructing a formidable defense belt stretching from the Mediterranean coast of Europe to Crete and Dodecanese Islands. The latest German defense preparedness in southern France under accord with the Vichy Government and the Italian fortifications in Corsica sanctioned by Marshal Petain have significantly altered the complexion of an Anglo-American push into the European continent. The enemies are now entrenching themselves in the western and middle Mediterranean with Gibraltar, Malta, Morocco and Algeria as their chief operational bases. In the eastern Mediterranean, Britain is attaching importance to the triangle formed by Alexandria, Haifa (Palestine) and Famagusta (Cyprus). Alexandria is the main British naval base in the eastern Mediterranean, while Haifa is a fuel depot. Famagusta serves as an outpost to ward off sea attacks on Haifa and the Suez Canal.

The war situations in North Africa tend to show that the enemies are trying to acquire an upper hand in the Mediterranean with the object of launching an European counter-offensive. Consequently, the storm-center of the European war has now shifted to the Mediterranean zone. As long as Italy and Germany continue to hold their positions in this sector, even evacuating from certain secondary areas in North Africa, Britain and America will have to admit their inability to secure the mastery of the Mediterranean which is essentially needed to organize an offensive in Europe.

The future development on the North African front will be a turning point in the course of the European war as a whole. North Africa, though separated from the mainland of Europe by the Mediterranean sea, cannot any longer be viewed as an isolated war zone. It must be recognized as the outlying front of Europe. Both the Axis and "democratic" Powers, being well aware of this fact, are now prosecuting a strategic battle, the termination of which would add a new page to the annals of the current hostilities in Europe.

Italians Hail Victories Won By Nippon Navy

(Continued From Page 1)

cover the losses it is suffering.

"The Untied States has hoarded the greater part of the gold and stock certificates of the so-called democracies but it is suffering from shortages in foodstuffs, gasoline, rubber, and other vital materials. Living conditions in Britain are also daily growing worse. The Anglo-Saxon race, indeed, must be said to be paying dearly for their Governments' aggressive actions against Japan, Germany and Italy."

73 EAST ASIA STUDENTS TO VISIT NIPPON HOMES

Introduction of True Japanese Spirit Is Aim of Sponsors In Kansai

Seventy-three students from Manchoukuo, Mengchiang and China now studying at the Military Academy will be guests at Japanese homes when they tour the Kansai district from January 7 to 11, it was learned in Osaka Monday.

The arrangements are being sponsored by the Kansai branch of the Association for Greater East Asiatic Students with a view to conveying to these students the true Japanese spirit through contact with Japanese family life.

The 73 students are scheduled to visit Kobe on January 7, Osaka on the 8th, Nara on the 9th, and Kyoto on the 10th. They will be guests of more than 30 Japanese homes at Ashiya on January 7, and at Osaka on the 8th, it was further learned.

FINLAND OUTLINES PLAN TO INCREASE FOOD OUTPUT

More Lands to Be Cultivated—Aims to Be Self-Sufficient In Sugar and Grain

HELSINKI.—Efforts are being made by competent Finnish authorities to make Finland independent with regard to food supply, it was indicated by a report issued by the Agricultural Department of the Finnish Productions Committee.

The report contains projects foreseeing the increase of Finland's area under cultivation from 700,000 hectares to 3,100,000 hectares.

This drive toward self-sufficiency in food supply applies particularly to grain and sugar.

The production of the latter commodity has been promoted to a total of from 30 to 35 kilograms, while potato production is foreseen to increase by 50 per cent.

EUROPEAN JAPANESE CHINESE CUISINE
ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
上海 アスターハウスホテル
17 WHAMPOO RD., SHANGHAI
T. FUKAMI Mgr.

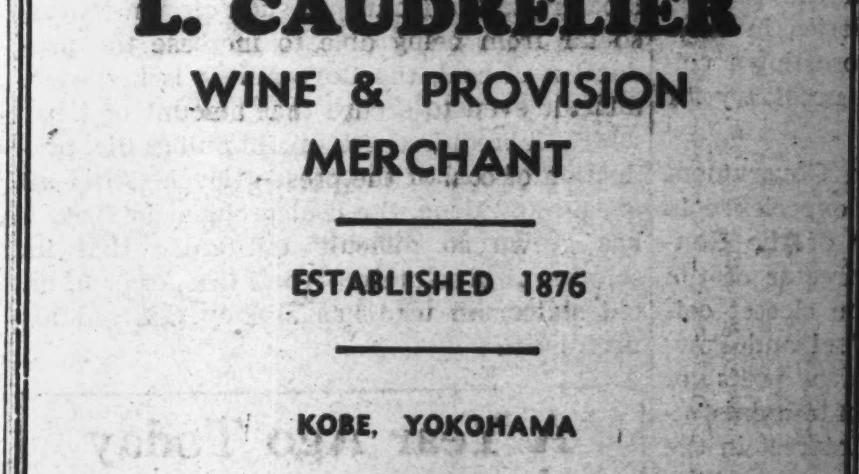
Portraiture of Real Distinction—
ICHIJO STUDIO
ICHIJO, F.R.P.S.
19 Nakanocho, Azabu. Tel. 48-2134

KANASAWA HOSPITAL, KOBE
Direktor: Prof. Dr. K. Kanasawa (Von Universitaetsklinik Kyoto)
Chirurgie d. Bauch-und Brusteingeweide, besonders Appendicitis, Gallenstein, Gastroenterale Operation, Hernia und Analerkrankungen.
4 Tiome Schogundori Nada, Kobe.
(Auto bus: SCHINOHARA MINAMIMATI)
TEL. MIKAGE 2236

L. CAUDRELIER
WINE & PROVISION
MERCHANT
ESTABLISHED 1876
KOBE, YOKOHAMA

TOA RYOKO SYA
(Toa Tourist Bureau)
IMPERIAL HOTEL ARCADE, Tokyo.
Information, Literature and
Travel Tickets supplied
Tel. Ginza (57) 5241

WORLD'S FINEST
Mikimoto
CULTIVATED PEARLS
& JEWELRY
K. MIKIMOTO
TOKYO — GINZA ST.
Imperial Hotel Arcade
KOBE — Motomachi St.



When in Kobe
Stay in Quiet Surroundings
At Kobe's finest hotel
Rooms with Bath and Phone from ¥8.00 up
Selected place for Banquets & Weddings
Excellent Service
Cable Address: TOR KOBE
TOR HOTEL, KOBE
K. YUASA, President A. MILDNER, Manager

Classified Ads.
Bring Quick Results.
RATE: ¥1.50 per ½ inch per insertion inclusive of tax

According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

For Rent, Yokohama

THREE-ROOMED unfurnished house at Takinoue 127, garden, nice view, rent ¥100. Foreigners only with permit. Apply P. O. Box 267, Yokohama.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 2817.

For Sale

"FUR" Asia Fur Industry. K. Saud. Tel. Omori 06-4260, International Apartments, 2270, 1-chome, Arajuku, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

HANDEL'S Messiah. Facsimile of the autograph copy in Buckingham Palace Library. One of the ten copies made by order of Queen Victoria, 1868. Reply Sannom'ya P.O. Box 154, Kobe.

Wanted to Buy

ELECTRIC refrigerators, high-class furniture, carpets, sewing machines or pianos wanted immediately at attractive prices. Apply Shioda. Tel. Aoyama 35-1940, 32, 1-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku.

FOREIGN furniture, clothes, sewing machines, pianos, gramophones, carpets and refrigerators at very attractive prices. M. Semui Shoten, 128, 3-chome, Motomachi, Yokohama. Tel. 2-2888.

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture, new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho Dobashi, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4469.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 178 Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4468.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S. Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5, 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1319, 3052, 3663.

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call by appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Rate ¥3. Makimura Chiryosho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fujino, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 1-6 p.m. 5 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-3000.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-6 p.m.; mornings only on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 3-chome, 3nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-5315.

General

FURNITURE

NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects please telephone Shiba 43-3386. Daimaru Furniture Store, No. 1, [illegible] Banchi, 3-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

TYPEWRITERS

J. NARIKAWA Shokai, No. 2, 3-chome, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-1965. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Also accessories. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

The IMPORTANCE of COLOUR FASTNESS IN COTTON, LINEN, STAPLE FIBRE and ARTIFICIAL SILK MATERIALS
DURABILITY is the most important factor.
THE COLOUR must last as long as the material itself.
COLOUR FASTNESS is of supreme importance.
INDANTHREN DYESSTUFFS meet this demand.
Indanthren Dyes
Fast to Light
Fast to Washing
Doitsu Senryo Gomei Kaisha
agents for
I. G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft

Japan Times Advertiser
Published by The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 252, 354.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7608.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 157, Yamashita-cho. Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5340.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1942

Britain's Coal Crisis

We learn from a recent foreign telegram that the British Government has appointed Lloyd George as Chairman of the Coal Committee. Very interesting phenomena have been manifesting themselves in British political circles in recent years. For instance, Winston Churchill, who it was at one time generally believed would be obliged to spend the remainder of his life in writing books, with his political career practically at an end, was called to power as Prime Minister, and now Lloyd George whose name was all but buried in oblivion as a man of the past, has just been given an important duty to solve the coal problem, one of the most knotty issues confronting Britain. That Britain can do nothing better than to leave the direction of State affairs in the hands of men of the past at a time when she is fighting a fateful war, on the issue of which her own destiny is at stake, testifies to the fact that this old Empire has lost all capacity for development. The very fact that hoary Lloyd George, of all British statesmen, has had to be chosen to preside over the Coal Committee shows how hard Britain is put to it for lack of talent in political circles. Lloyd George, as he is today, has neither ability nor influence to tackle difficult political problems successfully. His only assets is his past political record, but his past career, no matter how brilliant, would avail him nothing in the handling of the very difficult problem which he is called upon to solve.

Greatly harassed by the coal problem which has been growing more menacing since the outbreak of the present war, the British Government planned, as a remedial measure, the intensification of the control of the coal industry. To this end, it decided to divide the whole country into eight productive and four non-productive areas, with a Regional Controller appointed for each area, and in July this year the formal appointment was made of Regional Controllers for the coal areas of South Wales, Durham, Northumberland and Cumberland, these officials being vested with full powers in regard to the control of coal production in the areas under their respective jurisdiction. These powers were conferred on them by the Minister of Fuel and Power under the Coal Mining Undertaking Order which came into force on July 13, 1942. Through the exercise of these powers, it is possible for the Regional Controllers not only to control the production of coal at individual collieries in their areas but to appropriate or close down collieries, if they deem such steps necessary for production purposes.

Some time ago, the British Government chose from among the men of experience in the coal industry the Director of the General Affairs Bureau and the Director of the Production Bureau, who are the closest collaborators of the Minister of Fuel and Power, while assigning the twelve posts of Regional Controllers to men of administrative experience with no direct interest in the coal industry. The idea was to ensure the safeguarding of public interests rather than private interests by placing in the hands of experienced coal industrialists at the Ministry of Fuel and Power the task of mapping out and executing plans relative to the administration of the coal industry and leaving actual control and supervision of individual collieries to officials who have had no direct interest in the coal industry.

Inasmuch, however, as Government plans regarding the production of coal are drawn up by experienced coal industrialists at the Ministry of Fuel and Power on the basis, no doubt, of their ingrained money-making principle, the orders issued by the Ministry are too often found at direct variance with the points of view of Regional Controllers, with the inevitable result that there arises antagonism between those who are bent on the promotion of private interests and those who aim at the safeguarding of public interests. It thus comes about that coal industrialists blame the Regional Controllers for their lack of practical knowledge while the Regional Controllers censure coal industrialists for their obsession by money-making ideas.

It may further be observed that under its new control policy the British Government is attempting to safeguard close collaboration among the control organs, coal mine owners and coal miners. On the one hand, it has arranged, besides raising wages for colliery workers, for the payment of bonuses to those miners who have produced more coal than is their allotted share to produce, and, on the other hand, it has permitted coal mine owners to raise the price of coal by way of compensating them for the increased defrayals resulting from higher wages. These measures are illustrative of the fact that the Government has been obliged to make concessions to both Capital and Labor in order to alleviate the discontent which its coal policy has provoked in both camps. There is no disputing the fact that the increase of the price of coal works havoc with the price policy of the Government and the fact that the British Government had to resort to this step, with its eyes open to this truth, bears witness to the very serious nature of the coal problem in Britain.

It was on June 11, 1942, that the Ministry of Fuel and Power was opened for business, but no effectual measures have since been devised for the solution of the coal problem. It is true that the Fuel Efficiency Committee, which was set up within the Ministry, is carrying on a movement aiming at the economy of 20,000,000 tons of coal a year, but this campaign is meeting with the strong opposition of industrialists, who contend that such a drastic economy of coal is bound to affect the productive power of the country to a serious extent. It is calling forth violent opposition from the general public also. In such circumstances, the Government is finding it difficult to use compulsion to restrict the household demand for coal lest it should precipitate a grave political issue. The British Government is thus finding itself in a serious dilemma over the coal problem.

It is obvious that the fundamental solution of the coal problem is impossible except by the increased production of coal. Whatever measures which leave this vital factor out of account must necessarily be described as merely temporizing. There has been in Britain a marked decrease in the number of colliery workers, compared with the pre-war days. Moreover, a large proportion of the miners actually employed are comparatively old, so that there has been a marked decline in general efficiency. Up to the summer of 1940, colliery workers in Britain had been exempt from military service, and consequently some 780,000 coal miners were at work then. Due to serious changes which came over the war situation subsequent to the collapse of France, however, tens of thousands of coal miners were sent to the front. Later, in view of the coal crisis that developed, the British Government took measures to release coal miners from military service temporarily and to transfer labor to the coal mining industry from other industries, and yet there is still an acute shortage of labor. It is said that the total number of workers actually employed at the collieries in that country falls short of 700,000. In the meantime, the graver developments of the war situation are demanding the sending of more laborers to the front. In such circumstances, so far from being able to increase the production of coal, the Government is finding it difficult even to secure that amount of labor which is required for maintaining the production of coal at the present level. After all is said and done, the coal problem in Britain has grown so difficult and grave that its solution is absolutely beyond the power of an old statesman who has already outlived his usefulness.

A Year Ago Today

Dec. 30, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

Crack units of the Japanese Army and Navy Forces succeeded in effecting a landing on the southwestern district of British Borneo early on the morning of December 24 and after repulsing the enemy at various points completely occupied Kuching, key point of the British colony at 4:40 p.m. December 25, according to an announcement by the Imperial Headquarters yesterday.

* * *

The Imperial Army Forces operating along the western coast of Malaya reduced Ipoh, a strategically important point in the State of Perak in Malaya about noon on December 28. While mopping up the remnants of the defeated enemy force, they are advancing southward, it was announced by the Imperial Headquarters yesterday.

* * *

The Imperial Headquarters at 5:30 p.m. yesterday announced that submarines of the Imperial Navy are engaged in operations along the coast of the American mainland and in the Hawaii area. These operations are dealing a serious blow to the enemy sea communications in these regions. The results of the operations of Imperial Navy submarines in these directions, as known up to December 25, include 10 vessels aggregating 7,000 tons sunk, three large-sized vessels aggregating 3,000 tons severely damaged and five vessels totaling 4,000 tons damaged.

NEW CHANGES IN ASIA REQUIRE REVISION OF ORIENTAL HISTORY

Japanese Victories in Current War Contribute to the Realization of Principle 'Asia Is One'

By SEIJI UEMURA
(From the Chuo Koron)

The westernization of Japan after the Meiji Restoration was of an epochal importance. However what was more vitally significant to the nation from the political and cultural standpoints was its relation with China. China then held the hegemony of East Asia with the placidity of a great nation in spite of repeated blows suffered at the hands of various European nations.

Despite the rapid infiltration of Western science, Chinese classics, which constituted Japan's most important source of knowledge and wisdom before the Meiji era (1868-1911), were so deeply rooted in the cultural life of the Japanese people that they were not to be easily ousted by the westernization movement. On the contrary, some branches of Western science were even introduced to Japan through the Chinese language. With the advent of the Meiji era, Japan adopted a school system modeled after that of the West but the acquisition of knowledge about China was regarded as vitally important. All middle schools and higher educational institutions included in their curriculum some Chinese historical classics along with the histories of the world written in English by Western authors. From this fact, it is apparent that Japan deemed it necessary to have a practical knowledge of Chinese history.

The international situation in East Asia underwent vast changes with the development of Japan's national strength, and the Japanese people's demand for new knowledge about foreign countries increased accordingly. Japan's relation with Chosen may be traced to days of ancient history, but the development of the political situation in Japan particularly since the early part of the Meiji era aroused a deep interest of the Japanese public in that country. Military campaigns carried out against China by various European nations also stimulated Japan's interest in the conditions of territories in East Asia. "The Account of Central Asia" published by Tokujiro Nishi and "The History of Annam" and "Relations between France and Annam" by Toshiaki Hikida also show how anxious the Japanese people were to know the actual conditions in East Asia.

Oriental History Compiled

Under such circumstances, the Japanese educational authorities deemed it necessary to add to the study of Chinese the histories of the countries and races of the regions neighboring China. However, in their attempt to carry out this plan, the Japanese authorities adopted the Western method of recording history bodily. Such was the so-called Oriental History written for the first time in Japan.

This Oriental history was brought into being under the pressure of practical necessity and was neither original in its method of compilation nor constructively organized after specialized researches on historical data. This characteristic feature is still evident in the Oriental history in Japan. Japan has made progressive strides in the study of Orientalism, but the so-called Oriental history.

It was about 1894 that Dr. Michiyo Naka remarked that Oriental history should give an account of the historical rise and fall of the countries with China as the nucleus, and his view had passed unchallenged for decades. As a matter of fact, the so-called Oriental history was nothing more than a history of China in the broad sense of the term. It is amusing to note that an Oriental history, written by a Japanese, was translated into the Chinese language and put on the book market in China under the title of Chinese history. In fact, this title was more appropriate than the original one.

The Oriental history compiled in Japan has many defects. In the first place, it ignores the history of West Asia altogether. Moreover, it is written with China as the pivotal point, and thus the history of various countries and races in East Asia is examined from the Chinese viewpoint. In ancient times, Chosen and Annam were partly under the sovereignty of China. It is true, therefore, that they had been considerably influenced by Chinese culture and civilization. Nevertheless the peoples in these territories are racially different from the Chinese each with their own customs and peculiarities. A study of these races merely from the viewpoint of their relations with China is liable to distort their essential characteristics.

The Mongolian and Turkish races lead pastoral lives while the Chinese are essentially agricultural people. Each has its own moral conceptions and customs. If they are observed simply from the Chinese viewpoint it is inevitable that the scope of observation will be limited to the points of contact with China.

Indian Culture Slighted

The Oriental history centering on China puts the Indian culture in an obscure position. These two countries have maintained their relation from time immemorial, but to China, contact with India is only a small part of its relations with foreign countries. The most important point of contact between them is Buddhism and the culture associated with this religion. It is for this reason that India is taken up in the Oriental history only from the standpoint of Buddhism and its development, totally ignoring other historical events.

The world has undergone vast changes since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War. Japan has now assumed the great responsibility for the administration, directly or indirectly, of many regions in Asia. Under the present situation, therefore, Japan is in need of a comprehensive history of these regions. However, the new Asiatic history must be free from such defects as found in the old history of East Asia.

Let us take for granted that Greater East Asia embraces the regions, namely: Manchoukuo, China, Thailand, French-Indo-China and the former Dutch East Indies. The essential part of the old Oriental history, or rather East Asia history, was Manchuria and China, but Greater East Asia embraces the Indo-China peninsula and Indonesia as well.

The areas known as the Indo-China peninsula and Indonesia were named by Europeans. These names originally might not have meant more than merely the Orient, but they are full of significance in the light of the histories of these regions.

In ancient time, Indian culture influenced these regions far and wide. Inhabitants on the eastern coasts of India, who excelled in the art of navigation, carried on commerce with the people of Indo-China long before the Christian Era. How seafaring and active they were in their eastward movement may be seen from the fact that many of them went much further than Indo-China. There are evidences that some of them found their way as far as to the Philippines and others drifted to Borneo and established their commercial bases in these regions. In the course of time, they intermarried with the natives like the Chinese who migrated to Chosen, and their culture was disseminated throughout these countries.

Resemblance to Indian Art

Some of the ancient arts found in Java and Cambodia are regarded as masterpieces of Indian art. The themes of the native dance in Thailand and the native play in Java have their origins in the ancient traditions of India. The custom of holding secret councils practiced by Brahmans is still observed by priests of Bali island and priests in Burma still retain manners and customs similar to those of the primitive Indian priests.

This shows that Indo-China and Indonesia constitute a very important part in the sphere of Indian culture. One may study the Indian culture and recognize the religious feature in it, but it is not at all correct to limit its religion to the present Hinduism.

It must be remembered, however, that since the 15th century, Islamism spread all over Indonesia and a part of Indo-China and exerted no small influence over these regions, with the result that the Indian culture there was replaced at least outwardly by this religion. In Malaya, letters used in writing are Arabic. The keynote of its history and literature is Islamism.

Since Indo-China and Indonesia fall within the spheres of both Indian and Islamic culture, it is necessary for us to take these two cultures into consideration in studying the histories of these two regions.

There are at least three cultural spheres in Asia, which have been brought into being under various natural local conditions and historical developments, namely the East Asiatic culture with China as its center, the South Asiatic culture under the Islamic influence. The establishment of Greater East Asia calls for the thorough understanding of these three cultures and the conditions of the regions under their influence. In the final analysis, the history of Greater East Asia will have to be written on the basis of the history of Asia as a whole.

The conception of Asia is not geographically defined with accuracy, but we will take the regions east of the Mediterranean Sea and Caucasus for the sake of convenience. These three cultures in Asia have been closely interrelated and there has been fusion among them to some extent. Nevertheless they never have at any time organized a society common to all of them. In other words, each of them has had a course of its own to follow. It is practically impossible, therefore, to grasp a common cultural structure of these three cultures. The organization of a constructive Asiatic history is impossible due to the fact that one can not find a unified ideology that would embrace histories of these three cultural spheres.

Asiatic Restoration Seen

There are, however, various movements in Asia, which seek to make Asia a unified whole. This shows that Asia is about to stand on its foot under the banner of Asiatic restoration. The Asiatic restoration is more than a mere notion, for the Asiatic peoples are enthusiastic and eager for its realization.

The ideology for the unification of the Asiatic history needs not necessarily depend upon facts of the past. According to Dr. Setsurei Miyake, "the course Asia followed in the past is not all of the Asiatic destiny. Let by-gones be by-gones for there is a strong possibility for Asia to make a great development in the future." The basis on which Asiatic history can be unified is found near at hand instead of in the past. In other words, it is found in the spirit of enthusiasm of the people demanding such Asiatic restoration.

Tenshin Okakura made a reference in his book "Ideals of the Orient" that "Asia is one." This is an expression of a strong, fervent demand for the Asiatic restoration instead of being an explanation of the actual racial or geographical unity which exists in Asia. This Asiatic consciousness of conceiving Asia as one can be the basis for organizing a unified Asiatic history.

Japan had always believed that Asia is one. However, it was comparatively recent that this trend of thought for the restoration of Asia was clearly defined and made realistic. Japan took the decisive steps according to this conviction and has awakened the Asiatic countries and races and inspired them to follow its course. The Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05 was the most important revelation to them all. The revolutionary movement in China, the independence movement in India, the reform movement in Iran and the movement for the emancipation of Indonesia were all inspired by Japan's victory in the Russo-Japanese War. There is a possibility to unify Asia as one by this movement alone. It is superficial to interpret these Asiatic movements solely in the light of the relation between Asia and Europe. It must be considered as a general Asiatic awakening.

Japan's determination to make Asia one was clearly and powerfully demonstrated by the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War. As the result, the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere was established. This is all the more reason that the history of Greater East Asia must be based on the history of Asia as a whole.

In the Periodicals

The Sunday Mainichi, Vol. 22, No. 1 dated January 1 and 3, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Osaka Mainichi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 30 sen. Leading articles: Spring of the Second Year of the Greater East Asia War, Surrender of Enemy Countries, Across the Pacific, Highlights of a Round-table Conference on Chemical Weapons, How to Treat Crime of U.S.? Toyotomi Hideyoshi and Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and Study on Spring Sumo Tournament.

The Shukan Asahi, Vol. 43, No. 1 dated January 1 and 3, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Asahi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 30 sen. Feature articles: Discussions on New World Situation, Enemy's Struggle in Solomons, New Development of War Situation in North Africa, Hojo Tokimune, A Man of Resources, and America and Britain in Distress.

Kokusai Keizai Shuho, Vol. 24, No. 1 dated January 1, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Domei Tshushin sha, Tokyo. Price 60 sen. Leading articles: Observation of World War Situation, Long-Term War Structure of Germany's Economy, Phases of Administration of Germany's Occupied Areas, Wartime Finances of Italy, Present Phase of U.S. Wartime Productive Capacity, Resistance Power of Britain, Canada and Australia, and Attitude of Central and South American Countries.

Gaiko Jiho, Vol. 105, No. 1 dated January 1, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Gaiko Jiho-sha, Tokyo. Price 60 sen. Feature articles: Strengthening the Fighting Power First, Fate of France, Maintenance of Status Quo of Democracy Hopeless, Theory of Formation of Culture in Vast Area, German-Soviet War and Russia's Racial Character, Present and Raci Policy, Attitude of Canada, South Africa and Ireland Toward Britain, Present Phase of Sino-Japanese Economic Relations, and Future of Chinese People.

Bungei, Vol. 11, No. 1, January, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Kaizo-sha, Tokyo. Price 70 sen. Leading articles: Highlights of a Round-table Conference on War and Writers, Farmers and Students in the Philippines, America, Conception of Present-day Art, and Meaning of 100 Patriots' Poems.

ANNIHILATION OF INVADERS IN NORTH AFRICA IS CERTAIN

Reich Advance Into Southern France, Fortification of Sicily Strengthen Axis Positions Immeasurably

By TOMIN SUZUKI
(From Contemporary Japan)

Tomin Suzuki is a noted editorial writer who is well posted on European affairs. During 1926 to 1934 he lived in Europe where he served as correspondent of the Osaka Asahi Shimbun.

The American invasion of French North Africa has a double-eged meaning. By this move, the United States hopes to stabilize the sway of its dollar imperialism in the "dark" continent and, at the same time, prepare the ground for opening an offensive against the Axis forces in Europe. It is common knowledge that the enemies have long been contemplating to organize a second European front with Africa as their base of operations. Although the enemies swiftly seized the strategic points in French North Africa, the prompt dispatch of Reich troops to the southern coast of France and Italian contingents to Corsica with the permission of the Vichy Government frustrated the Anglo-American objective of staging a walk-over in Tunisia. Before the battle of Tunis started, the Italo-German reinforcements, which arrived in Tunisia, speedily reorganized their fighting line, and, in consequence, they are now proving their mettle.

Soon after its entry into the Axis-"Democracy" war, the United States started the construction of a chain of overland transport links in Africa. This was followed by the detailing of American expeditionary forces on the coast of western Africa and the establishment of Uncle Sam's military control over Martinique Island. On the other hand, Britain occupied Madagascar, and Brazil declared war on Germany and Italy. All these factors did not develop as the inevitable concomitants of the current world-wide hostilities; they were carefully brought into being by the Anglo-American nations to pave the way for an invasion of French North Africa, as a preliminary to the resumption of warfare in the seaboard of Europe. The United States, being fully conscious of Britain's inability to cope with the furious onslaughts of the Italo-German war machine, conceived the plan of invading French North Africa—a plan which might have been tacitly endorsed by certain military leaders of France, as witnessed in the sudden voite face of Admiral Francois Darian.

The enemies' supremacy in North Africa cannot be assured unless they can manage to dominate the entire Mediterranean area. In the past several decades, the Mediterranean has been the bone of contention between Italy, Britain and France. At present, it has become the major arena of the European war. It is no longer a safe lifeline of Britain. The last World War provided Britain with opportunities to fortify its position in the Mediterranean zone. In 1917, it wrested Palestine from Turkey and with the completion of harbor works at Haifa in 1933, Palestine assumed an important strategical position in the British control over this inland sea of Europe. Britain was determined to take command of the Mediterranean by relying on the power of its navy. It did not foresee that Germany would build an air armada thoroughly capable of destroying warships at sight. The German air superiority and the intrepid U-boat operations have greatly depleted British supremacy in the Mediterranean.

Air Force Important

In modern warfare, a fleet, however strong it may be, cannot launch a decisive engagement without being protested by an adequate air force. Air arm has now become an indispensable weapon of the navy. The striking efficiency of an air force depends on having well-equipped air bases nearer to the opponent's naval stations and cruising areas of his warships and aircraft-carriers. The nation which possesses a strong, efficient air force distributed among a network of strategic air bases invariably enjoys the command of the air and can fatally bombard warships with comparative ease. In the Mediterranean sector, Britain's entrenched position in Gibraltar and Malta does not in any way prevent Italo-German air assaults. Also British convoys passing through the Mediterranean cannot escape from the hawk eyes of the Axis warbirds. On account of the Axis air operations Britain is not only facing a critical situation in the Mediterranean, but also the strategical value of its Gibraltar and Malta fortresses has become remarkably diminished. In addition, the Italo-German undersea raiding activities have palpably disrupted the movement of British shipping, with the result that London is finding it exceedingly hard to protect the sea communication lanes in this area.

In 1933, both Britain and France concentrated their attention on the Rhine question. Fearing a self-created German menace, they began to adopt measures for retaining their hegemony in Europe. Then the Italo-Ethiopian War broke out, and the Italian annexation of Abyssinia caused Britain to construe such a new development as a danger to its communication lines with India via the Red Sea. In 1936, the Spanish Civil War flared up, and Italy immediately began to strengthen its position in the Mediterranean, simultaneously extending aids to General Franco. In 1938, Britain concluded the so-called Mediterranean Pact with Italy for the purpose of averting frictions with the latter. This pact recognized Italy's new position in the Mediterranean. In the following year, Italy occupied Albania, thereby securing control of the Adriatic Sea and further increasing its security in the Mediterranean.

Security Reenforced

When the present European war broke out, Italy immediately set to reinforce its safety in the Mediterranean sector. The collapse of France in 1940 automatically strengthened Italy's position, as the long-standing French menace in the Mediterranean became non-existent. It, however, caused a serious dislocation in Britain's defense system in the western and middle Mediterranean, which two areas it had arranged to control through the support of the French military and naval power. The disappearance of France from the theater of the Europan war yielded favorable conditions to Italy to declare war on Britain. The Anglo-American forces are now trying to control North Africa, with the object of reducing Italy's power in the Mediterranean zone, so that they can extend hostilities to the continent of Europe.

Notwithstanding that Britain has instituted a partial economic blockade against Italy by closing Axis shipping traffic through the Gibraltar and the Suez, the front and backdoors of the Mediterranean, the latter is obtaining the necessary supplies from Germany by means of overland transport. Militarily, it can be said that Italy has split the British naval forces in the Mediterranean into two by firmly holding on to the line connecting Sicily, Pantellaria and Tripoli. At the outset of the Anglo-American invasion of French North Africa, the Italian air and naval forces in the Mediterranean along with the luftwaffe and submarines of the Third Reich dealt a severe blow to the enemy military transports and warships. This testified to the fact that Italy is unquestionably a reckonable force in the Mediterranean. Now that the southern coast of France has been placed under the military control of Germany to prevent an enemy attack on Europe, and that both Germany and Italy have jointly reorganized the defense preparedness of Sicily and Corsica, it is well-nigh impossible for the Churchill-Roosevelt command to turn the war situations in North Africa wholly in its favor. Since it is experiencing tremendous difficulties in sending supplies and reinforcements to the North African front, it is obvious that the Axis Powers are more propitiously placed to conduct intensive offensive operations in the Mediterranean sector.

Position of Sicily

From the viewpoint of national defense, French North Africa resembles more a part of the homeland of France than a colony. The line connecting Toulon, the most important naval base in southern France, Oran in Algeria and Bizerta in Tunis jointly form the main artery of French defense in the Mediterranean. The loss of North African possessions to France would mean an irreparable blow to its national defense system, as well as an acute economic setback. Moreover, as such a change would affect Italy, it is duty bound to attach supreme importance to Sicily as a bone of offensive operations against the enemies in North Africa. The Apennine peninsula of Italy, jutting out into the Mediterranean, is linked to the African continent through Sicily, which is only separated by a distance of 150 kilometers from the mainland of Africa. It, therefore, serves the purpose of a stepping-stone from the Italian mainland to the African continent. Pantellaria, a small rocky island, lying between Sicily and Africa, is an important naval and air station of Italy; it is only sixty kilometers away from Tunis and ninety-six kilometers further from Sicily. Italy announced the fortification of this island in 1937 in order to revitalize its security in the Mediterranean.

The French colonial possessions in North Africa have a vital bearing on Italy's national defense. It needs no explanation that the establishment of Anglo-American control over Tunis would mean a grave disadvantage to the defense of Sicily. It is, therefore, natural that the enemies are now concentrating their attacks on Tunis, while the Italo-German forces are grimly determined to turn the situation ultimately in their favor. It is not possible to visualize the outcome of the hostilities in North Africa; suffice it to say that the eventual supremacy in the Mediterranean will be largely decided by the final result of the present battle of Tunis. It may be mentioned that the Axis Powers

(Continued on Page 3)